

SECURITY INFORMATION
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

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JNTRY Rumania

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JECT 1. Hospitals in Bucharest
2. Korea Medical Contingent
3. Factories in Bucharest

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1. A medical contingent comprised of about 30 surgeons and assistants de-
parted for Korea in January or February 1951. Included in this group were
Professor Turai and Doctors Alb, Cal and Vogl.

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2. A blood donation drive, on a very large scale, was being attempted by
Rumanian authorities. The blood donation center was at Philanthropia
Hospital in Bucharest, where the blood bank was also located. Donors were
very few in number. [redacted] persons hesitated to give
blood because they had insufficient food and were in poor physical
condition. Meanwhile, the Philanthropia Hospital had instituted special
training for young doctors in blood transfusion procedure.

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3. An intensive propaganda campaign was under way to attract women workers
to nurses' aid courses. Forty women enrolled at the courses held in
the Aurel Vlaicu Factory, located at Strada Magurele No. 107, Bucharest.
Of these, only seven completed the training.

4. Bucharest Hospital No. 2, formerly named Brancovenesc, had approximately
400 beds as follows:

- a. Surgery section - 83 beds.
- b. Orthopedic section - 120 beds.
- c. Physio-pathology section - 100 beds.
- d. Medical Therapeutics Pathology - 80 beds.
- e. Maternity section - 50 beds.

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5. The hospital employed 50 doctors on its permanent staff. Besides the
aforementioned sections, there was also a blood transfusion center. The
area which the hospital served was the Lenin Rayon. Attached to this
hospital were three polyclinic centers, as follows:

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- a. Number 2 Polyclinic, located in the same building as the hospital.
- b. Number 9 Polyclinic, located at Strada Pieptanari No. 31.
- c. Number 5 Polyclinic, located at Calea 13 September.
- 6. Each polyclinic center had approximately 20 doctors on its staff. Factories located within the Raion which had over 1,000 workers were entitled to the services of one doctor and one nurse. Doctors worked for seven hours a day divided into four hours at the hospital and three at one of the clinics.
- 7. There were great shortages in drugs and medical supplies, principally in the following:
 - a. Bandages.
 - b. Surgery compresses.
 - c. Alcohol, of which there was only ten percent of the actual needs.
 - d. Iodine, of which there was only ten percent of the actual needs.
 - e. Rubber gloves.
 - f. Catgut.
 - g. Cetoline.
 - h. Craie de Florence (sic).
 - i. Penicillin.
 - j. Streptomycin.
 - k. Novocaine, ether, and chloroform.
 - l. Medical books and reviews.
 - m. Knowledge of new drugs, treatments, and therapy.

8. Factories located near, or in the vicinity of the area serviced by the hospital, were listed [redacted] as follows:

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- a. Aurel Vlaicu Factory: located at Strada Magurele No. 104, in the Ferentari quarter. The factory employs 730 workers of which ninety-five percent are women. Since 1944, the chief production of one section was underclothing for the military. In September 1950, this section of the factory discontinued manufacturing the aforementioned items and, instead, commenced the manufacture of children's clothing. Another smaller section of the factory employed 50 women in the making of parachutes. In this were a certain Puscaria, a textile engineer, Rosca, an administrative employee Predescu and a tailor Enache. About 30 silk parachutes were made daily. These were tested at the Baneasa airfield and delivered to the military every week or ten days.
- b. Manotechnica: located on Calea Ferentari. The factory employs about 150 workers who are engaged in the manufacture of boilers. The plant is 100 meters long, 30 meters wide and 15 meters in height.
- c. Victoria Socialistica: located at Strada Doinică No. 1. Formerly a jute factory, Victoria Socialistica currently makes sacks from jute and flax, rope, and fire hoses. It employs between 2,200 workers

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and 2,500 workers, 150 of whom are tubercular.

- d. Munca Textile: located on Strada Inclinatei. About 300 workers are engaged in weaving white cloth.
- e. Hascoala Factory: located opposite Aurel Vlaicu. Approximately 200 textile workers are engaged in the production of white cotton material [redacted] called "Muncitorul".
- 9. A former pilot, a certain Captain Popescu, is the instructor for Rumanian pilots at the Pepesti Leordeni airfields. Old model planes are used for training.

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